

MISCELLANEOUS.

George-Town, July 30.

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Mr. W. S. MacLeay writes from Sydney, April 28, 1841, that he is much occupied with Natural History, and making large additions to his collection. He gratifies us with good accounts of the health of his excellent Father, who is always most affectionately remembered here.—R. T.

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ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HODÉSUM (IMPROPERLY CALLED KOLEHAN). BY LIEUT. TICKELL.

Singbhoom, including the Kolehan, lies between $21^{\circ} 30'$ and 23° north latitude, and 85° and 86° east longitude; it is bounded to the north by Chota Nagpoor and Patkoom; to the east by the Jungle Mehals and Baumunghatte; to the south by petty states, or tuppahs, subservient to Moherbunj, and by Keonjur; and to the east by Gangpoor and Chota Nagpoor. These limits comprise a fine open tract of country, in most parts exceedingly productive, in others stony and barren, and separated from the circumjacent countries above enumerated by rocky hills and jungles. Singbhoom Proper consists of an extent of fine open arable land, to the north of the Kolehan, above 45 miles east and west, and about 18 in breadth, comprising the talooks of Khursawa, Kera, and Seryekela, also a portion of similar land, about 20 miles square, to the north-east, called Koochoong, attached to Seryekela, and along the west of the Kolehan, an imperfectly defined extent of mountains and jungles, including Porahaut and Anundpoor.

The Kolehan, as now constituted, comprehends a tract of open undulating country, averaging from sixty miles in length north and south, from thirty-five to sixty in breadth. It is divided into two departments by a step about 500 feet high, running east and west across it. The southern part is rich in soil, and beautiful in appearance; but an absence of inhabitants and proper culture gives it an air of desolation. This happily is becoming fast remedied by the return of large families of Bhooians, former inhabitants, who had been expelled by the Hos. The lower country north of the step is exceedingly populous, but in many parts stony and barren. The westerly Peers are situated among hills and vast jungles, containing a few fertile valleys; and Sarnda, in the far south, is one mass of mountains, clothed in forests, where the miserable inhabitants, few and solitary, can scarce struggle for mastery with the tiger.

The whole of this country is traversed by numerous streams of great beauty, but useless as water-carriage, being almost dry in the hot weather, and rapid torrents in the rains. The *Sunjye*, separating

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the Kolehan from Singbhoom, rises to the north-west of Porahaut, and enters the Kurkye near the junction of that river with the Soobum-rekha; the Roro, twelve miles south of the former, a narrow but deep and swift stream, and the Eleegarra and Toorul still further south, take a like course above the step; the Dés Nye runs westward and falls into the Kolekaro, near its confluence with the Koil; and near the southern limits of the Kolehan, the different streams take a south and west direction, falling into the Bhundun and Byturnee, which last, running through vast and lonely forests, separates the Kolehan from Jushpoor and Rorwan in Moherbunj, and Kalkapershaud in Keonjur. There are two water-falls on the borders of the Kolehan, which I have never visited, but which, by the description of the natives, must be well worth seeing. The Bunnye, running between Sonepoor and Singbhoom, is said to roll its waters into a profound cave, from which spot it pursues its course underground, and is supposed to join the Kole Káro. The fall is called Paraá-ghag, and is a tiruth, but so remote from habitation and buried in such deep woods as to be seldom visited, except by the Sonepoor Koles and Bhoosians of Porahaut and Bundgaon. On the confines of Baumunghattee also is a singular cascade, described to me as a single thread of water pouring down a wall-like precipice of 200 or 300 feet in height. It is called by the Baumunghattee Oorias, Muchkandnee Jhurna; and by the Koles, Hakoo-yâmdah, meaning in either language, "The fall of the weeping-fish," from some whimsical story of the fish complaining of the impossibility of scaling the cataract, to emerge from the dreary abyss, through which the stream winds below. The peculiar distribution of the hills in this country, running in parallel ranges, precludes the formation of lakes, which are unknown.

These ranges are not of very great height, the loftiest, which are in Saruda, not appearing above 1000 feet above the plain. They are however intersected in parts by profound valleys, which give the hills, from that side, an appearance of great magnitude. They are chiefly quartz, in all stages of decomposition, permeated by limestone rocks; smaller detached ranges, issuing at right angles to these, are commonly of micaceous slate. From Chyebassa, proceeding easterly into Koochoong, are low ridges perfectly parallel, about half a mile to a mile apart, gradually increasing in height till the series is closed by the Choivria hills in Koochoong. They are composed of loose rocks, resembling (if they are not) clink stone; but the larger ridges are of coarse granite. The northern part of the Kolehan consists in a great measure of sterile plains, scattered with quartz boulders, stones, and pebbles, some crystallized. The beds of the nullahs are a shingle composed of jasper (of all hues), green-stone, quartz pebbles, and flint. The bed of the Byturnee is lined with flattened pebbles and lumps of jasper of bright yellow, red, purple, and black, disposed in parallel streaks or ribbons, as if artificially inlaid. The corundum is found in great quantities at Juggernathpoor on the upper step of the Kolehan, and several nullahs run through beds of argillaceous earth, from the brightest scarlet to pure white, which are highly in request among the natives. The whole of these streams wash down more or less gold, but the Koles know not how to collect

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it. In Singbhoom a tolerable quantity is gathered by Hindoos, but of a third- or fourth-rate quality, also excellent iron; of coal I never found any traces.

The open parts of the Kolehan are here and there scattered with a scrub-jungle, composed chiefly of the Polass and Assun, on which latter the tusser silk-worms are bred. The southern parts, where not cultivated, are covered by extensive plains of grass, interspersed with bushes; entirely along the west boundary are forests of saul trees, small and meagre on the hills, but reaching in the low rich valleys to a size perfectly prodigious. In Anundpoor, towards Gangpoor, are tracts covered entirely with the wild plantain, and many of the hills are clothed densely with bamboos. In marshy spots a strong serviceable species of cane or ratan is found. The wild mango tree is also very common in these forests, yielding a fruit far preferable to the common kind found in the "topes" throughout India; it is small, round, and full of juice, as sweet as honey. The date and palm trees are not cultivated by the Koles, but are to be found near Hindoo villages in Singbhoom; cheretta, wild indigo, and arrow-root are very common in the jungles. But to enumerate all the beautiful flowers which enrich these green retreats—the fruits and roots, to every one of which the natives attach some specific virtue or harm; the inexhaustible variety of plants, shrubs and fungi, ferns, creepers, &c. which clothe, in all varieties of fantastic imagery, the shady dells; or the cool banks of foliage-canopied streams,—would be a task far exceeding my powers or the limits of this memoir.

The animals found in the Kolehan are the same as in other parts of Central India, but not nearly so abundant as in better-watered jungles; besides which, the Koles and Oorias are inveterate hunters, and their attacks on game of all kinds are pursued on an exterminating scale.

The elephant, which is numerous in parts of the Jungle Mehals, comparatively close to Medneepoor, is, strange to say, unknown among the remote and wild regions of West Singbhoom; the gowér is common in this latter region—two species are described by the natives, a red and a black kind; the urna and smaller wild buffalo are very numerous about Anundpoor; great varieties of deer haunt the hills, the saumúr (*C. rusa*), neelgye (*Damalis picta*), spotted deer (*C. axis*), barking deer or Muntjac (*C. muntjac*), chikerac or four-horned deer (*C. chicquera*): all these species, though so shy when sought after as to be seldom met with, must be tolerably numerous, from the depredations they commit on the fields of gram, boot, moong, oorid, &c. which are planted near the jungles. The memina, a species of mouse deer, is also found among rocks and underwood. The antelope is confined to the wide open plains of Chynpoor in Singbhoom, and very limited in number. Tigers and leopards abound. Bears infest almost every clump of rocks throughout the plain; they are all of the long-lipped species (*Ursus labiatus*). Hyænas inhabit similar localities, but are rare. There are no wolves, but there appear to be two distinct species of the jackal (*C. aureus*), one of which is much larger, stouter and ruddier than what I remember of the jackal of Bengal. The cry also is different, and is a wailing sound,

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not much unlike, though infinitely louder than, the mewling of a cat ; at all events the Koles distinguish the two animals, calling the large kind (from its cry) *Tow Koola*, and the common jackal *Kurmcha*. The little Bengal fox or corsac (*Cynalopex insectivorus*) is very numerous, yapping all the clear nights long during the cold season. The Indian badger or ratel (*Ratelus melivorus*) is found in the woods, but rarely. Porcupines (*Hystrix*) are numerous, but being nocturnal, are seldom seen. The short-tailed marus (*M. crassicaudata*) is met with among rocks, but is one of the rarest animals known. There are three kinds of squirrels, the common palm-squirrel (*Sciurus striatus*), the great red squirrel (*Sciurus macrourus*), and a large gray flying squirrel, peculiar, I believe, to the Kolehan and the Jungle Mehals. This last is exceedingly rare, as it lives on lofty trees in profound forests, and only moves forth at night. The wild dog (*Canis primævus*), *Koohia* and *Sona-kookoor* of the Oorias, and *Tannee* of the Koles, roams through the jungles in packs, occasionally visiting the flocks and herds on the plains. Their ferocity, speed and cunning have gained them a superstitious veneration among the Koles, and dread of their retaliating on their cattle deters the villagers from killing them. Of these also there are said to be two kinds ; a large dog, in shape and colour like a Scotch greyhound or lurcher, which hunts by sight ; and a smaller, red, bushy-tailed dog, which follows the other in packs of five to twenty, is less speedy and hunts by scent. The hare is larger than that of Bengal, inhabits gravelly ravines in scrub-jungle, and never takes to grass. Of monkeys there are only the two common species, the Lungoor and Mákor or Bunder (*Sara* and *Gye* of the Koles) ; the former live among rocks, the latter in dense thickets. Wild hogs are very numerous in some parts, but so wary as to be seldom killed. The rhinoceros is not known.

Birds of all kinds are scarce and wild, especially those fit for food, on account of the keenness with which the Koles pursue, trap, hawk, and shoot them. The double-spurred partridge is found among rocks, but is one of the most difficult birds to shoot, as it seldom takes wing, but creeps into caves and fissures. The deep moist woods afford immense varieties to the ornithologist.

Being a dry and stony country, the Kolehan is peculiarly prolific in snakes of all varieties : the covra is not so common as another species, the *Siarbinja* of the Oorias, and *Pago jarrus* of the Hos (*Cophias Russelii*), which is supposed to be equally deadly and far more vindictive ; it is a subgenus of rattle-snake (without the rattle). A large and beautiful snake, coloured with black and yellow rings, the *Sakom bing* (*Pseudoboa fasciata*), is met with in ploughed fields ; a long thin green whip-snake infests the rank grass-jungles at the bottoms of hills ; the hartoo, a slender agile species, coloured like a ribbon with yellow and coppery purple, infests trees : all these are venomous. The Python or Ujgur (*Toonil bing*) is found in every jungle ; it attains to dimensions which I have heard described, but which would sound too marvellous to be recorded without better proofs. Throughout Singbhoom, Chota Nagpoor, and the surrounding countries, a belief is current of a monstrous species of snake, the

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An entomologist would find an exhaustless field of research and discovery in the jungles of this country. The decayed saul trees are tenanted by magnificent species of *Prionus* and *Cerambyx*; the rocks contain endless beautiful varieties of Coleoptera; the deep woods, everywhere during the rainy season brilliant with odoriferous flowers, are enlivened by Lepidoptera of the gaudiest colours, and numberless varieties of grotesque shapes in the Mantides, Phyllia and Grilli, infest every thicket; while tribes of ants, bees and wasps attract attention by the beauty and ingenuity of their habitations and nests in the forests. Of the former, one of the commonest species is remarkable for traversing the jungles, and marching along the paths in procession two or three abreast, and of prodigious extent. Scorpions and centipedes are fearfully common; of the former, a species infests caves and fissures in rocks, and attains such an enormous size, that had I not heard the animal described by several people (of different classes), and had reason to be satisfied of the general truth of their assertions, I should have looked upon the whole as a chimæra. In dry, konkerous soils, the white ants are a scourge; they appear, in woods, to be a kind of vegetable scavenger, reducing to powder the logs which lie on the ground in a short space of time.

Fish are abundant in every largish stream, retiring in the dry season to the deep pools, which are left when the main channel has run dry; but the Koles, by poisoning the water, destroy inordinate quantities. The mahseer, and the little fly-taking Cyprinus, mis-called "trout" in Upper India, are not found in these lower latitudes. Doubtless these running jungle-streams produce many undiscovered varieties of fish, but unfortunately, to this branch of natural history I turned no attention during my stay in the country.

The climate of the Kolehan has been found to be on the whole healthy, although the station of Chyebassa, which was unfortunately selected hurriedly, and without sufficient examination and comparison with surrounding spots, is not a favourable sample, situated on a barren, gravelly plain, interspersed with brushwood, and near piles of bare rocks. The heat during the day is excessive, but the nights are invariably cool, and the air invigorating and exhilarating, in spite of the temperature, owing probably to its peculiar dryness. A mile only to the south-east, at the village of Tambore, the country rises in undulating meadows, beautiful in appearance as an English park, and infinitely cooler than Chyebassa. These advantages in forming the cantonment were either overlooked or thought of less note than the nearer vicinity of water, Chyebassa being on the banks of the Roro. The Hos are more free from disease than any other

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ginia.—It occurs about twenty feet in thickness, beneath Richmond, and is found to be filled with new and highly interesting forms of *marine* siliceous Infusoria.—*Silliman's Journal*, July 1841.

Mr. R. C. Taylor's Model of the Southern Coal-Field of Pennsylvania.—At the Second Annual Meeting of American Geologists, held in April last, Mr. Richard Cowling Taylor, F.G.S., exhibited a highly interesting model in plaster of the Dauphin and Lebanon coal region, embracing altogether an area of seven hundred and twenty square miles, showing the range of the mountain elevations, with their relative height and position; also their elevation above tide level; the dip of the rocks, the position of the coal-seams, and much other useful information.

Mr. Taylor accompanied this exhibition with remarks explanatory and statistical in relation to this coal region, and made some observations on the importance of this mode of exhibiting the geological features of a country, expressing the hope that the day would come when models of this kind, representing the several states, and even the whole United States, shall be constructed. He also enlarged upon the propriety of following as closely as possible the actual conformation of the country in drawing sections, and of adopting uniform modes of illustration by colours, &c., and the importance of an equal scale of extension and elevation as far as practicable in such sections.—*From Silliman's Journal*, July number, where the remarks are published entire, with a coloured section.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR AUG. 1841.

Chiswick.—August 1. Slight rain: cloudy and fine. 2. Fine with clouds: rain. 3. Hazy: cloudy and mild: rain. 4. Cloudy and fine. 5. Fine: slight rain. 6, 7. Fine. 8. Rain: cloudy and fine. 9. Very fine. 10. Very fine: rain. 11. Stormy and wet. 12. Fine. 13. Cloudy. 14. Rain: showery: clear at night. 15—17. Cloudy and fine. 18. Hazy: fine. 19, 20. Very fine. 21. Cloudy. 22. Cloudy: slight rain. 23. Rain: cloudy and fine. 24. Showery: clear. 25. Drizzly. 26. Hazy and mild. 27. Heavy dew: cloudy and hot. 28—30. Foggy in the mornings: very fine: evenings clear. 31. Overcast and fine.

Boston.—August 1. Fine: rain P.M. 2. Fine. 3. Cloudy: rain P.M. 4. Fine: rain early A.M. 5. Cloudy: rain P.M. 6. Cloudy and stormy. 7. Cloudy: rain P.M. 8, 9. Cloudy. 10. Fine. 11. Cloudy: rain early A.M.: rain P.M. 12. Stormy. 13. Cloudy. 14. Cloudy: rain early A.M. 15, 16. Cloudy. 17. Fine: rain P.M. 18, 19. Fine. 20. Fine: thermometer 77° half-past two P.M. 21. Fine: rain A.M. 22. Fine. 23, 24. Fine: rain early A.M. 25. Rain: rain early A.M. 26. Cloudy: thermometer 75° three-quarters past two P.M. 27. Fine: thermometer 75° quarter-past eleven A.M. 28, 29. Fine. 30, 31. Cloudy.

Applegarth Manse, Dumfries-shire.—August 1. Fair, but cool and cloudy. 2. Fair and fine. 3. Wet A.M.: cleared and was fine. 4. Fair and fine. 5. Rain all day. 6. Wet A.M.: cleared and was fine. 7. Wet, slightly. 8. Fine though showery: thunder. 9. Wet A.M.: became fine. 10. Showery. 11. Fair. 12. Showery all day. 13. Partial showers. 14. Wet A.M.: became fine. 15. Fine till P.M.: then rain. 16. Wet A.M.: cleared P.M. 17. Fair throughout. 18. Fair A.M.: wet P.M. 19. Fair and warm: air electrical. 20. Wet nearly all day: thunder. 21. Wet P.M.: flood. 22. Fine and fair. 23. Occasional slight showers. 24. Wet P.M. and evening: thunder. 25. Showery. 26. Rain early A.M.: cleared. 27. Fine: one shower A.M. 28. Wet morning: cleared. 29. Fine but cloudy. 30. Wet all day. 31. Fair and fine.

ginia.—It occurs about twenty feet in thickness, beneath Richmond, and is found to be filled with new and highly interesting forms of *marine* siliceous Infusoria.—*Silliman's Journal*, July 1841.

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Mr. Taylor accompanied this exhibition with remarks explanatory and statistical in relation to this coal region, and made some observations on the importance of this mode of exhibiting the geological features of a country, expressing the hope that the day would come when models of this kind, representing the several states, and even the whole United States, shall be constructed. He also enlarged upon the propriety of following as closely as possible the actual conformation of the country in drawing sections, and of adopting uniform modes of illustration by colours, &c., and the importance of an equal scale of extension and elevation as far as practicable in such sections.—*From Silliman's Journal*, July number, where the remarks are published entire, with a coloured section.

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Boston.—August 1. Fine: rain P.M. 2. Fine. 3. Cloudy: rain P.M. 4. Fine: rain early A.M. 5. Cloudy: rain P.M. 6. Cloudy and stormy. 7. Cloudy: rain P.M. 8, 9. Cloudy. 10. Fine. 11. Cloudy: rain early A.M.: rain P.M. 12. Stormy. 13. Cloudy. 14. Cloudy: rain early A.M. 15, 16. Cloudy. 17. Fine: rain P.M. 18, 19. Fine. 20. Fine: thermometer 77° half-past two P.M. 21. Fine: rain A.M. 22. Fine. 23, 24. Fine: rain early A.M. 25. Rain: rain early A.M. 26. Cloudy: thermometer 75° three-quarters past two P.M. 27. Fine: thermometer 75° quarter-past eleven A.M. 28, 29. Fine. 30, 31. Cloudy.

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Meteorological Observations made at the Apartments of the Royal Society by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. ROBERTSON; by Mr. THOMPSON at the Garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, near London; by Mr. VEALL at London; by Mr. DUNBAR at Applegarth Manse, Dumfries-shire.

| Days of Month, 1841. Aug. | Barometer. | | | | Thermometer. | | | | Wind. | | | | Rain. | | | | Dew-point. Lond.: Roy. Soc. 9 a.m. | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|-----------|-------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------|------|---|------|-----------|-------|-------------|--------|-----------------|--------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------|
| | London: Roy. Soc. 9 a.m. | | Chiswick. | | Boston. 8 1/2 a.m. | | Dumfries-shire. | | London: Roy. Soc. Self-register. Fahr. 9 a.m. | | Chiswick. | | Boston p.m. | | Dumfries-shire. | | | London: Roy. Soc. 9 a.m. | | Chiswick. | | Boston. | | Dumfries-shire. | | |
| | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Fahr. 9 a.m. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Max. | | Min. | London: Roy. Soc. 9 a.m. | Max. | Min. | London: Roy. Soc. 9 a.m. | Max. | Min. | London: Roy. Soc. 9 a.m. | Max. |
| 1. | 29-830 | 29-923 | 29-790 | 29-68 | 29-68 | 29-75 | 29-67 | 58-3 | 65-2 | 50-0 | 66 | 49 | 57 | 61 | 49 | 61 | 49 | 0-55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 |
| 2. | 29-986 | 29-937 | 29-765 | 29-42 | 29-75 | 29-67 | 29-67 | 62-5 | 64-0 | 54-0 | 70 | 58 | 61 | 62 1/2 | 44 | 61 | 62 1/2 | 0-05 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 |
| 3. | 29-742 | 29-691 | 29-411 | 29-16 | 29-53 | 29-38 | 29-38 | 62-8 | 70-8 | 60-4 | 73 | 57 | 64-5 | 63 | 53 1/2 | 63 | 53 1/2 | 0-38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 |
| 4. | 29-492 | 29-785 | 29-385 | 28-94 | 29-53 | 29-60 | 29-60 | 60-0 | 71-0 | 59-0 | 69 | 57 | 63 | 65 1/2 | 51 | 63 | 65 1/2 | 0-86 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 |
| 5. | 29-796 | 29-742 | 29-609 | 29-17 | 29-42 | 29-21 | 29-21 | 65-0 | 69-0 | 60-0 | 64 | 57 | 64 | 71 | 53 | 64 | 71 | 0-01 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 |
| 6. | 29-748 | 29-851 | 29-663 | 29-05 | 29-34 | 29-25 | 29-25 | 60-6 | 66-0 | 58-5 | 67 | 57 | 62 | 60 | 54 | 62 | 60 | 0-08 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 |
| 7. | 29-962 | 29-893 | 29-798 | 29-33 | 29-59 | 29-50 | 29-50 | 60-5 | 69-5 | 60-5 | 74 | 52 | 63 | 61 | 52 1/2 | 63 | 61 | 0-88 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 |
| 8. | 29-738 | 29-716 | 29-619 | 29-12 | 29-38 | 29-41 | 29-41 | 61-4 | 71-4 | 59-5 | 67 | 52 | 62 | 60 | 50 1/2 | 62 | 60 | 0-08 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 |
| 9. | 29-874 | 29-800 | 29-596 | 29-04 | 29-39 | 29-38 | 29-38 | 59-5 | 69-0 | 56-0 | 70 | 49 | 60 | 59 | 50 1/2 | 60 | 59 | 0-08 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 |
| 10. | 29-874 | 29-800 | 29-678 | 29-26 | 29-49 | 29-38 | 29-38 | 61-0 | 72-5 | 53-0 | 68 | 55 | 61-5 | 58 | 48 | 61 | 58 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 |
| 11. | 29-512 | 29-662 | 29-458 | 28-95 | 29-49 | 29-56 | 29-56 | 61-4 | 67-5 | 59-0 | 68 | 46 | 60 | 61 | 44 | 60 | 61 | 0-277 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 |
| 12. | 29-958 | 29-923 | 29-888 | 29-34 | 29-70 | 29-74 | 29-74 | 59-2 | 68-0 | 51-0 | 65 | 41 | 57 | 61 | 42 | 60 | 61 | 0-45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 |
| 13. | 29-928 | 29-886 | 29-772 | 29-36 | 29-65 | 29-61 | 29-61 | 62-0 | 64-0 | 61-5 | 70 | 54 | 60 | 61 | 44 | 60 | 61 | 0-30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 |
| 14. | 29-646 | 29-719 | 29-599 | 29-08 | 29-39 | 29-44 | 29-44 | 62-0 | 66-5 | 57-0 | 72 | 54 | 61 | 62 1/2 | 53 | 61 | 62 1/2 | 0-45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 |
| 15. | 29-766 | 29-746 | 29-687 | 29-16 | 29-49 | 29-62 | 29-62 | 64-5 | 68-6 | 57-0 | 70 | 50 | 61-5 | 67 | 55 | 60 | 61-5 | 0-213 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 |
| 16. | 29-928 | 29-921 | 29-851 | 29-32 | 29-72 | 29-72 | 29-72 | 61-5 | 71-6 | 56-0 | 74 | 58 | 60 | 64 | 45 | 60 | 64 | 0-036 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 |
| 17. | 30-018 | 30-056 | 29-969 | 29-35 | 29-73 | 29-94 | 29-94 | 63-5 | 69-5 | 56-0 | 77 | 47 | 61 | 61 1/2 | 53 | 61 | 61 1/2 | 0-011 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 |
| 18. | 30-210 | 30-173 | 30-140 | 29-61 | 30-00 | 30-04 | 30-04 | 67-7 | 73-0 | 58-4 | 76 | 56 | 63-5 | 62 1/2 | 54 | 63 | 62 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 |
| 19. | 30-276 | 30-197 | 30-006 | 29-60 | 30-06 | 29-95 | 29-95 | 63-5 | 69-5 | 56-0 | 80 | 51 | 66 | 69 | 58 | 66 | 69 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 |
| 20. | 30-006 | 29-734 | 29-629 | 29-37 | 29-75 | 29-64 | 29-64 | 66-5 | 73-0 | 56-0 | 80 | 51 | 66 | 69 | 58 | 66 | 69 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 |
| 21. | 29-684 | 29-903 | 29-797 | 29-00 | 29-55 | 29-52 | 29-52 | 66-7 | 77-5 | 53-0 | 72 | 44 | 57 | 61 | 49 | 61 | 49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 |
| 22. | 29-978 | 29-874 | 29-800 | 29-36 | 29-65 | 29-65 | 29-65 | 63-0 | 73-0 | 56-0 | 68 | 54 | 59 | 61 | 48 1/2 | 59 | 61 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 |
| 23. | 29-904 | 29-884 | 29-797 | 29-30 | 29-60 | 29-78 | 29-78 | 58-0 | 68-0 | 57-0 | 72 | 44 | 57 | 63 | 49 | 63 | 49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63 |
| 24. | 30-124 | 30-094 | 30-048 | 29-36 | 29-94 | 29-94 | 29-94 | 57-0 | 67-5 | 50-5 | 67 | 45 | 56 | 61 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 56 | 61 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 |
| 25. | 30-148 | 30-079 | 30-059 | 29-44 | 29-83 | 29-90 | 29-90 | 65-0 | 75-0 | 52-0 | 67 | 60 | 55-5 | 64 1/2 | 50 | 64 1/2 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 |
| 26. | 30-268 | 30-225 | 30-181 | 29-59 | 30-00 | 30-10 | 30-10 | 63-2 | 65-5 | 57-0 | 79 | 62 | 64 | 63 | 55 | 64 | 63 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 |
| 27. | 30-332 | 30-244 | 30-142 | 29-59 | 30-07 | 30-00 | 30-00 | 69-7 | 70-0 | 65-0 | 81 | 51 | 69 | 65 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 69 | 65 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 |
| 28. | 30-264 | 30-189 | 30-125 | 29-54 | 30-01 | 30-03 | 30-03 | 62-7 | 76-5 | 59-5 | 77 | 52 | 62-5 | 65 | 54 | 62 | 62-5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 |
| 29. | 30-236 | 30-159 | 29-920 | 29-55 | 29-92 | 29-85 | 29-85 | 65-4 | 72-5 | 59-0 | 81 | 51 | 65 | 66 | 54 1/2 | 81 | 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 |
| 30. | 30-064 | 29-998 | 29-840 | 29-35 | 29-73 | 29-60 | 29-60 | 63-5 | 77-0 | 60-0 | 80 | 67 | 65 | 61 | 56 1/2 | 65 | 61 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62 |
| 31. | 29-826 | 29-844 | 29-729 | 29-16 | 29-69 | 29-80 | 29-80 | 66-7 | 76-0 | 63-0 | 74 | 45 | 65 | 62 | 50 1/2 | 65 | 62 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 |
| Mean. | 29-932 | 29-920 | 29-798 | 29-29 | 29-680 | 29-716 | 29-716 | 62-5 | 70-0 | 57-2 | 72-03 | 52-93 | 61-8 | 62-1 | 50-5 | 61-8 | 62-1 | Sum. | 2-69 | 2-85 | Sum. | 2-168 | 5-01 | Mean. | 58 | |

